

Case 2812

***Acamptopoeum* Cockerell, 1905 (Insecta, Hymenoptera): proposed designation of *Camptopoeum submetallicum* Spinola, 1851 as the type species**

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is to designate *Camptopoeum submetallicum* Spinola, 1851 as the type species of the South American panurgine bee genus *Acamptopoeum* Cockerell, 1905 in accordance with current usage. The original designation was based on a misidentified type species.

1. Cockerell (1905, p. 320) established the nominal genus *Acamptopoeum* and included a single nominal species, *Camptopoeum trifasciatum* Spinola, 1851 (p. 197), which he designated as the type species. However, Cockerell's characterization of *C. trifasciatum* does not match the original one given by Spinola but that of the female of *Camptopoeum submetallicum* Spinola, 1851 (p. 198). Both Cockerell for *C. trifasciatum* and Spinola for *C. submetallicum* described the abdomen as having hair bands and bluish metallic color. These characters are quite different from *C. trifasciatum* sensu Spinola, the abdomen of which has yellow integumental bands, no hair bands and is never metallic bluish. It is clear that Cockerell misidentified *C. trifasciatum* and that the species he cited under that name was in fact *C. submetallicum*.

2. Friese (1906, p. 176) established *Liopoeum* as a subgenus of *Camptopoeum* Spinola, 1843 (p. 139); one of the included species was *Camptopoeum hirsutulum* Spinola, 1851 (p. 199) which was designated as type species by Sandhouse (1943, p. 564). Schwarz (1931, p. 78) considered *Liopoeum* to be very different from *Camptopoeum* and treated it as a genus. *C. trifasciatum* and *C. hirsutulum* are congeneric and so material labelled *Liopoeum trifasciatum* can be found in many museums and private collections throughout the United States and South America.

3. Cockerell's misidentification has been widely recognized, and the combination *Acamptopoeum submetallicum* Spinola has been used in many papers such as Moure (1944, p. 5), Herrera & Etcheverry (1960, p. 64), Shinn (1965, p. 279), Rozen (1967, p. 5), Toro (1986, p. 125) and Ruz (1991, p. 221) as well as by museum workers. The purpose of this application to the Commission under Article 70b of the Code is to conserve the use of *Acamptopoeum* by designating *Camptopoeum submetallicum* Spinola (= '*C. trifasciatum*' of Cockerell, 1905) as the type species. To retain *Camptopoeum trifasciatum* as the type species of *Acamptopoeum* would contravene current usage and lead to confusion since *Liopoeum* would disappear as a junior subjective synonym of *Acamptopoeum*, and *Parafriesea* Schrottky, 1906 (p. 118) (a replacement name for the junior homonym *Friesea* Schrottky, 1902 (p. 418)) would stand as the generic name for the species now placed in *Acamptopoeum* (see Ruz, 1991, pp. 221–222).

4. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

- (1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all previous fixations of type species for the nominal genus *Acamptopoeum* Cockerell, 1905 and to designate *Camptopoeum submetallicum* Spinola, 1851 as the type species;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Acamptopoeum* Cockerell, 1905 (gender: neuter), type species by designation in (1) above *Camptopoeum submetallicum* Spinola, 1851;
- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *submetallicum* Spinola, 1851, as published in the binomen *Camptopoeum submetallicum* (specific name of the type species of *Acamptopoeum* Cockerell, 1905).

References

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